The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, June 12, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Banks' Retreat.

It is generally acknowledged by all parties, that the retreat make by Gen. Banks was a masterly affair. A few civilians raise a great hue and cry about it, and declare that he ought to be cashiered for his cowardice; that he should have stood his ground at all hazards. To such men we have little to say. We hate a grumbler and abhor a civilian fault-finder. Sigel, who is acknowledged to be one of the most skillful Generals in making a retreat, declares that the retreat of Banks defies an equal. Who could have done better? Pitted against five to one, he fought and retreated alternately, until he brought his men out of danger with comparatively little loss, saving everything worth mentioning, with the exception of a few baggage wagons. Thrice surrounded, yet he fought on, and thrice he eluded the murderous grasp of a blood thirsty enemy. We have never had the most flattering opinion of Banks' military genius, but we are now compelled to acknowledge that he understands his business, and is equal to any emergency. We defy any grumbling, whining civilian to cite one instance wherein a military General has shown more courage and sagacity than was displayed by Banks in his retreat.

Sword Presented to Capt. Zentmyer.

Some time in May, Captain Frank Zentmyer, Company I, 5th Regiment, P. R. C., was presented with a handsome sword by his company. We take pleasure in laying before the many friends of the gallant Captain and his company, the speeches on the occasion.

Sergt. Funk, Corpl. Wilson and Corporal Lee, were the committee acting for the Company in making the arrangements for the presentation.

Sergt. J. J. Patterson, in presenting the sword, addressed the Captain as follows:

Captain—I have the honor, on behalf of the members of your company, to present you with this sword as a slight token of their appreciation of your merits as a military officer, and also for the uniform gentlemanly treatment that they have received at your hands. Accept this, sir, and may your life be spared to wield it in protection of the glorious old flag in whose defence you have for the past year so successfully led us.

The Captain replied as follows:

Fellow-Soldiers—Believe me, it is with mingled emotions of pride and gratitude that I appear to thank you for this beautiful and costly present, and this demonstration of respect and esteem for your commander, feelings of pride fill my breast when I reflect that I am the proud recipient of so costly a present—the free gift of nearly a hundred free men—and, on the other hand, when I consider that for nearly one year I have commanded you, subjecting you to all the inconveniences necessary to discipline and drill; when I remember how much personal freedom you have willingly yielded up to become soldiers, that you may be wielded as one man against the common enemy of our liberties, and you thus inform me that I still possess, not only the respect, but love of you all,—feelings of gratitude almost overcome me, and I feel richly rewarded for all my labor, and allow me to assure you, I shall in the future continue as in the past, knowing that to be loved and respected, we only need do our duty.

And, fellow-soldiers, I am proud to say, this beautiful sword shall first be drawn in a just war whose only object is the preservation of a Constitution whose equal never graced the annals of any nation, to prevent the dissolution of a Union—the fear and admiration of the known world, and the enforcement of the Laws — the most wholesome and just ever enacted by any people. The speedy consummation of the object for which this war was inaugurated depends much upon the vigorous use of arms and the character and bearing of those who conduct and wage it; then let us hope that both soldier and civilian will act with a dignified bearing in keeping with the noble cause he has espoused; that no false idea of revenge will induce him to so far forget himself as to be guilty of any act unbecoming a freeman; let us hope that our Legislators will catch the inspiration from the times in which they live, and actuated alone by the broad principles of Justice enact only such laws as become the representatives of American freemen, going not behind the Constitution. The present is no time for vague and untried theories. Let them move in the channels in which moved our forefathers, known to be wide and deep. It may do well enough to tear from our present anchorage and seek the more pleasant waters and ambrozial breezes fraught with continual peace and prosperity so graphically portrayed by some of our far-seeing statesmen, but not while a storm is raging, lest the ambrozial breezes turn out fierce tempests, and the fair waters be interspersed with rocks on which the Ship of State be finally wrecked.

In conclusion, fellow-soldiers, allow me again to thank you for this mark of respect and esteem, and assure you that while my reason reigns *your* sword shall never be drawn against *right*, nor ever be allowed to rust in its scabbard while Freedom is jeopardized by foes without or traitors within.

WAR NEWS.

Full Details of the Second Day's Fight.

BATTLE-FIELD, Monday, June 2.—The rebel army still occupied the camps of Casey's and Couch's Divisions on Sunday morning, with a strong picket force guarding the road facing Snead's house and the wheat field where our earthworks were thrown up, extending from our extreme left to the railroad, near Fair Oak Station. The distance from the point where our earthworks were located to the edge of the wood could not have been more than four hundred yards. This position the rebels held until day dawned on Sunday morning.

To our right, on the other side of the railroad, the divisions of Gens. Richardson and Sedgwick were found in a semi-circle, with their left resting on Gen. Hooker's right, at the railroad, and their left flanking the enemy. These divisions were composed of parts of the brigades of Gen. Burns, General French, Gen. T. F. Meagher, with four batteries of artillery.

Gen. Hooker's Division were encamped in the wood fronting Snead's house, on the Williamsburg road, occupying the centre, and a little in advance of our right and left wings.—On our left the remaining portions of Couch's and Casey's Divisions rested, with reserves of fresh troops extending to our extreme left, near the middle road, under Gen. Keyes.

Gen. Heintzleman was on the ground at the front as soon as day dawned, accompanied by two aids. Gen. Hooker met him, and the two Generals sat down at the foot of a tree behind our breastworks, arranging a plan for the day's proceedings.

Gens. Jameson, Keyes and Sickles arrived at the front soon after, and the fight of Saturday was talked over as one of no particular advantage to the enemy, as they had concentrated their main force upon this portion of our front lines, and the effect was more disastrous to them. *Their loss in killed in Saturday's fight exceeded ours two to one*, and of their number wounded it is impossible to form an estimate. Several of their men brought in as prisoners gave their loss in killed and wounded upward of three thousand. They made a desperate attack, it is true, and gained considerable ground, besides a large number of guns, camps, equippage, &c., as trophies, *which they immediately sent to Richmond* to dazzle the eyes of its pent-up inhabitants, who doubtless secretly wish to see the city fall into the hands of McClellan.

Preparations for the Battle on Sunday.

Gen. Heintzleman, at 6 A. M., ordered a reconnoisance to be made by a small force on the left of the wood and to the right, toward the railroad. A lieutenant with two cavalrymen crossed over the wheatfield behind Snead's house, and was about to penetrate the wood near the Williamsburgh road, when the enemy's pickets appeared at his front. He immediately turned back and reported to Gen. Heintzleman the close proximity of the enemy.

In the meantime, the other parties sent out came in, and reported the enemy in great force in front of our right and left flanks.

Gen. Heintzleman then ordered out Gen. Hooker's division, part of which had been left to guard the camp, and a certain position on our extreme left. The regiments of Gen. Hooker brought on the field were the five regiments comprising the Excelsior brigade, under command of Gen. D. E. Sickles, and the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey regiments; Gen. Heintzleman having resolved to attack the enemy and drive them from the wood.

The Battle.

It was about a quarter of seven when Gen. Heintzleman ordered Gen. Hooker to attack the rebels in his front, and drive them from the woods. The Excelsior brigade marched out from their camp in the woods to the Williamsburgh road, the New Jersey Fifth and Sixth following. The Excelsior Brigade filed in the wheat-field in front of our earthworks, to the right of the road, while the two regiments of New Jersey troops took a position to the left. As the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was forming in position to the front of the wood, the rebels opened a rapid and heavy fire upon it, killing two or three privates, and wounding about six. Among those wounded at the first fire of the rebels was Lieut. Lawria (formerly an aid to Gen. Sickles) and Capt. Nolan.

The fire of the enemy immediately became simultaneous along their entire line.

The New Jersey troops fought splendidly, loading and firing without flinching from their position. Gen. Sickles' regiments did great execution, advancing at every fire upon the rebels masked by the wood. However, it was plainly to be seen the enemy had every advantage, and *it was resolved to clear the woods at the point of the bayonet.*

Gen. Sickles rode along the front of his men, in the midst of an iron hail which the rebels poured in, and gave orders for the Second Regiment, Col. G. B. Hall, to charge bayonets. No sooner was the order given than the men fixed bayonets. Col. Hall gallantly led the charge—*one of the most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a man shirked or straggled from the ranks.*

The rebels presented a strong front to the gleaming bayonets of our men, not a hundred yards distant.

As the Second advanced on the double quick, cheering and shouting, the rebels held back their fire until our men were hardly one hundred feet, from their line, when they fired a murderous volley into the ranks of the Second. It proved too low, and few were killed or wounded.

Immediately after the rebels fired this volley, they broke ranks and fled through the wood. A few of their bravest remained to resist our passage, but they were soon mowed down by the steel front of the gallant Second Excelsior.

Major Herbert, of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, was taken prisoner at this time. His horse had been shot under him, and as he fell he received a shot in his side. He sprang to his feet, however, almost instantly, and seeing several of our men in front of him, mistook them for some of his own regiment.

"Rally once more, boys!" he cried, but they corrected his mistake by presenting their bayonets and demanding him to surrender, which he did with all the grace and finish that an original secessionist, as he afterwards informed me he was, could do under the circumstances. The rebels made two or three attempts to flank us on the left, after retreating from their centre; but they were beat back with great loss, our troops pursuing them for nearly two miles. Richardson's Brigade, before the enemy's centre gave way, had a hard fight; the ground was hotly contested by the rebels. The Fourth and Fifth Excelsior Regiments were sent to support one of Richardson's Batteries, but before the battery got in fair working order, the enemy began to show signs of a retreat. The rebel officers could be distinctly heard urging the men to fight, but they would run away. The Irish Brigade fought splendidly, and routed the rebels at the point of the bayonet. None of our forces on the left flank participated in the fight. The rebels were defeated and driven back by Hooker's and Richardson's Divisions.

Advance parties scoured the woods on both sides of the Richmond road, and succeeded in capturing nearly two hundred of the rebels, among them three Lieutenants.

At 11 o'clock the firing on both sides ceased. The rebels had fallen back to beyond our original lines, leaving guards stationed to watch our advance and bring their wounded off the field.

The enemy were driven from every position they occupied, by our troops. The main column rested a mile in advance of their position, at the commencement of the fight.

At about 12 o'clock Gen. McClellan rode up to the front, accompanied by his staff and body guard, and met Gen. Heintzelman seated at the foot of a tree. Little Mac, democratically seated himself at the side of Heintzelman on the ground, when his staff grouped themselves, resting on stumps of trees and logs. There was the Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, forming a select group of three, conversing quite animatedly in French, and the other members of McClellan's staff joining in with a little English.

"They fight on Sunday always," said the Duc de Chartres, alluding to the rebels.

General McClellan had been seated probably a half an hour, conversing with General Heintzelman, when Gen. Hooker rode up from the extreme advanced line gained that morning, and as he was dismounting from his horse Gen. McClellan rose from his seat, and, advancing, shook him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him and his noble division in terms of the highest praise. A long conversation took place between them. It was plainly seen no further advance was to be made that day, as no troops were ordered up to the front.

At a little after one o'clock General McClellan mounted his horse and rode along the lines of his troops, back and forth, until all the soldiers had a good opportunity of seeing him. Napoleon never was received by his enthusiastic troops with greater manifestation of delight than was McClellan by his army, showing that he possessed the confidence as well as the hearts of his men. They feel that they must ever be victorious under his guidance.

Prisoners continued to be brought in very fast; we had captured nearly five hundred. They were immediately handed over to Provost Marshal Young, of Gen. Hooker's Division, who sent them properly guarded to Heintzelman's headquarters, at Savage's station. Many of them were dressed in new clothes captured in Casey's camp—a large supply having been sent up to Casey's Division a few day's before the battle, but had not been distributed to the men. The result was that the enemy, who had been wearing faded, worn-out homespun, doffed their forms in our genteel uniforms.—This was the cause of many serious mistakes, our men unfortunately mistaking them for our own.

Incidents of the Field.

Gen. Sickles had several narrow escapes; he was always to be found in the thickest of the fight. Had those gifted Senators who refused to confirm his nomination, but witnessed the enthusiasm of his troops when serving under him, and his military qualifications for the office, they would do penance until re-elected.

The rebels during the fight had their sharpshooters posted in trees to pick off our officers—a fact discovered in the early part of the action. One of those sharpshooters had been wounded, and lay down at the foot of a tree; as General Sickles was riding in the wood, he took deliberate aim and fired, but fortunately missed his mark.—Some of our men rushed at the wounded rebel, and were about dispatching him with their bayonets, when General Sickles ordered them not to harm him, but take him prisoner.

As I stood watching the regiments of Hooker's division march into the battle-field, I recognized, marching at the head of his company, Capt. Johnson, belonging to the Third Regiment Excelsior. Capt. Johnson was in the battle of Williamsburg, where he acted with the most heroic courage, and was wounded badly on the left arm by a minie ball; so dangerously was he wounded, that the surgeons at one time thought an amputation of his arm would become necessary to save his life. The wound, however, took a favorable turn, and he is now in a fair way of recovering. At the head of his company marched this gallant officer, his bandaged arm resting in a sling.—As he passed by me smiling, an Aid from Gen. Keyes, who, with his staff, was on the opposite side of the road, rode up to me and inquired the name of the wounded officer. I gave it to him; he exclaimed, "He is a brave man." If his country rewards her heroes, Capt. Johnson's name will stand among the foremost.

There were many incidents illustrating fully the mettle of our men engaged in this struggle. Many a private displayed deeds of bravery worthy of record. The officers bore themselves well, and shared the dangers in advance of their men.

The Rebel Commanders.

The rebel Generals, commanding in this engagement, were Gens. Longstreet, Roger A. Pryor, Hill Bronk, Howell Cobb, Rains, Huger and five others whose names I could not learn.

A Stage and Four Horses Captured.

A small party of our men reconnoitering, met an omnibus drawn by four fine bay horses, on the New Bridge road, going at a speedy gait toward Richmond, and containing two officers. Driving the horses were two contrabands. Lieut. Lee cried out for them stop, but no attention was paid to the mmons, and he ordered the men to fire. One of the officers jumped out and made good his escape in the woods.—The other was shot as he had his head out of the window urging the contrabands to go faster. The driver now held up, and Lieut. Lee mounted the box, first placing the negroes inside, in charge of Private Boyd, One Hundredth New York. The Lieutenant brought the stage safely within our lines. As it made its appearance, emerging from the wood on the Williamsburg road, where but a few hours ago the enemy were disputing our advance, it created the most intense excitement and curiosity among our men. Many supposed it was sent down by Gen. McClellan, from Richmond, with the news of his occupation of the city. The stage is comparatively new. In size and shape it is about the same as our Broadway stages, perhaps a trifle lighter. From the fact of its being built by "John Stevenson, New York," (painted on a panel on the inside,) I seriously doubt if John S. has received payment for it. Over the windows, on the outside, "Columbia Hotel" is painted.

The Battle-field.

In company with Gen. Sickles, Col. Graham, Col. Hall and Lieut. Graham, I rode out upon the battle-field on Sunday afternoon at – o'clock. The scene witnessed here baffles all description. Caissons, with horses shot dead in their traces, ambulances, wagons, &c., &c., filled the road in front of Casey's camp. There were about two hundred of our wounded still lying where they fell on Saturday. Some of them spoke kindly of the rebels, saying they treated them very well. Dead rebels as well as our own men were lying in every part of the field and wood. I counted fifty-seven dead rebels in front of a small piece of woods not forty feet square. One wounded rebel was lying on the ground, unable to move; he was shot in both legs. On each side of him lay some dead rebels. As we passed by, he begged us for God sake to take the dead men away from him. The stench was intolerable.

Number of Guns Lost.

We lost 19 guns in the fight on Saturday. Not one of them has been recovered. The rebels ran a train down near Fair Oak Station, and carried away our commissary stores, guns, etc., etc., to Richmond.

The rebels destroyed what they could not conveniently carry away, including the new tents of Casey and Couch's Division.

The two contrabands captured with the stage had left Richmond on Sunday morning, with a party of gentlemen who had chartered the stage to take them out to see the fight. They have furnished the authorities with much information relative to the number and movements of the rebel force, which is highly important. It is not improbable that General McClellan with his Generals, will dine at Richmond on Sunday next.

The Pursuit of Beauregard by Halleck's Army--Official Despatch.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following message was received at the War Department this morning:

CORINTH, June 9.—*To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War*:

The enemy has fallen back to Tupelo, 50 miles by railroad, and nearly 70 by wagon road.

Gen. Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners and deserters at over 20,000, and Gen. Buell at between 25,000 and 30,000.

A person who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department says they had 130,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000.

Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened and found filled with arms.

Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying that they purposely allowed themselves to be taken.

Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin, on Saturday afternoon, to Okalona.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Interesting News from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—The casualties during the late fight are estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, including thirty to forty wounded.

Jeff. Thompson witnessed the naval battle sitting on horseback in front of the Gayoso House. The remnant of his army, with the stampeding citizens, were in the cars, not far from the city, when one after another of the rebel boats were sunk, and on the flag-ship taking to flight, Jeff. left. Two of our boatmen managed to elude our guard and get on shore on Friday night.—They were killed in a row of their own getting up.

The citizens, to the number of 2,000, reported themselves armed and equipped to the Provost Marshall the same evening, to prevent the destruction of property by the mob, which it seems they feared more than the Federals. It was expected that the city would be fired, but the prompt action of the peaceable citizens and the Colonel commanding, with a strong provost guard, prevented it. As it was, the depot of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was broken in by a mob of men and women, but before they could take anything, a detachment of military arriving, they were dispersed. The stores in the depot were yesterday removed to a place of safety.

Captain Gould, the Provost Marshal, has established his headquarters in the Planters' Bank Building.

Col. Fitch, the commander of the post, issued a notice, last evening, that the purpose of the United States, in taking possession of the city, was to assert the supremacy of the law, the protection of public and private property. Residents who may have fled, are exhorted to return. Merchants and others are requested to open their stores and shops, except those dealing in intoxicating liquors, who are forbidden to resume the traffic, under the penalty of having their stock destroyed.—The Mayor and Common Council will continue to exercise their functions, the military authorities co-operating in enforcing all the proper ordinances, unless an exigency shall arise rendering martial law imperative. It was hoped and believed, however, that nothing would occur to render the step necessary.

The sales of liquors have been prohibited here since December, except by the druggists on physicians' prescriptions.

The Retreat of Beauregard.

He Leaves Poverty and Desolation in his Track.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—The following despatch has been received from Gen. Halleck's headquarters:

The United States forces now occupy Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar.

The railroad repairs are progressing rapidly.

The enemy passed Guntown last night, retreating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that there have been 20,000 deserters from the rebel army since it left Corinth. These deserters are mostly from the Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas regiments.—All the regiments from those states passed down closely guarded on both sides by Mississippi and Alabama troops.

It is believed by country people that Beauregard can't enter Columbus with half the troops he brought away from Corinth. The whole country east and north of Baldwin is full of armed soldiers returning from Tennessee and Kentucky.

General Pope telegraphs from the advance that the prisoners who first desired to be exchanged now want to take the oath.

The enemy drove and carried off every thing for miles around. The wealthiest families are destitute and starving, and the women and children are crying for food, the males, their protectors, having been forced into the army. The enemy is represented to be greatly suffering for food

From Gen. Fremont's Army.

Battles with Jackson's Rebel Army.—Death of the Rebel Gen. Ashby.—The "Bucktails" from Clearfield Lose Heavily.

HEADQUARTERS,
HARRISONBURG, VA., June 6.

The advance guard of Gen. Fremont reached Harrisonburg this afternoon, at two o'clock.

There was no fighting during the march.

Jackson camped here last night and left this morning.

A body of cavalry, sent on a reconnoissance four miles beyond the town, came on a large rebel force of cavalry and infantry strongly posted in the woods. Col. Wyndham, who had pushed the reconnoissance three miles further than ordered, rashly led forward the 1st New Jersey cavalry, and was driven back by a force of rebel infantry who were in ambush. Col. Wyndham is a prisoner. Capt. Shellmire and Capt. Haines were either killed, or severely wounded or taken prisoners. Capt. Charles is missing.

Gen. Bayard, with the bucktail, or Kane rifles, and 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, and Chesert's Brigade, consisting of the 16th and 8th Virginia, were ordered forward to support our forces. Chesert drove a body of the enemy from their position, and captured their camp and some stores, without loss. The Kane rifles, numbering 125 men, found themselves opposed and flanked in the woods by four regiments of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn suffered. Lieut. Col. Kane was seriously wounded and taken prisoner. Capt. Taylor was also wounded and captured. Captain W. F. Blanchard was wounded severely. Lieut. J. J. S. Wayn was probably killed. After the most gallant fighting, the rifles were driven back with a loss of fifty-five killed, wounded and missing.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD, Harrisonburgh
June 7—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday precipitated his retreat.

Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe, and many of both were left on the field. Their retreat is by an almost impassable road along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments are piled up in all directions.

During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. Stahl's brigade.

Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among the killed.

Gen. Milroy made a reconnoisance to-day about seven miles on the Port Republic road and found a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the timber.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

GENERAL FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS,
8 miles beyond Harrisonburg, Va.,
June 8, 1862.

Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whom he has been in pursuit for a week, and has forced him to fight, and driven him, with heavy loss, from his chosen position. He left Harrisonburg this morning at 6 o'clock, and advanced in pursuit of Jackson by the road leading to Port Republic. On the left of the turnpike to Stanton, 7 miles beyond Harrisonburg, the advanced guard discovered the enemy posted in the woods, to the left and front, apparently in force. Artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling, without eliciting any reply.

Jackson having at last been forced to make a stand with his whole army, had completely masked his position in the woods, and various skirmishers and cavalry were sent forward. The whole column came rapidly up, and a line of battle, extending nearly two miles, was promptly formed under the direction of Col. Albert, chief of the staff. Before it was completed, Gen. Stahl with the Garibaldi Guards, became engaged with the enemy on the extreme right, and forced him to fall back.

At half past 12 o'clock a general advance was ordered, and the whole line moved forward. Gen. Milroy had the centre, Gen. Schenck the right, and Gen. Stahl, with all his brigade except the Garibaldi Guards, the front. Gen. Blenker, Gen. Bohlom, and Col. Steinweickher's brigades composed the reserve.

The line moved down the slopes of three hills into the valley, and up the opposite ascents, which at the summits were covered with woods. In these woods, and in the belts and heavy timber beyond, the enemy were posted.

General Stahl, on the left, was first engaged. Genls. Milroy and Schenck found the enemy soon after, and the battle almost immediately became general. General Stahl, after Scrivner's battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced the 8th and 45th New York Regiments through the woods into an open field, on the other side of which the enemy's right wing was concealed in the woods. The 8th advanced gallantly under a heavy fire, but being so long unsupported by the 45th, and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire. Col. Wietshall was severely wounded, and the whole regiment badly cut up, losing not less than three hundred, more than half of its strength. The enemy's pursuit was checked by the artillery. Genl. Stahl finally withdrew his brigade to a strong position, repulsing a flank movement and holding his wing firmly.

General Milroy advanced his centre, the artillery fire compelling the enemy to give ground. General Schenck, on the right, twice drove back the rebels who attempted to turn his position.—Along the whole line our artillery, under Colonel Pilson's direction, was served with great vigor and precision, and our final success was largely due to its effect. The enemy suffered most severely. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its number in an attempt to capture Widrich's Battery, which cut them to pieces with canister at fifty paces. The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their positions. Col. Cluzerut, with his weak brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position, and has his encampment there to-night.

Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel lines, and forced them to retreat. The loss is heavy on both sides, the enemy suffering especially from our artillery.

The Garibaldi Guards lost nearly 200, the 25th Ohio 60. The total loss is estimated at from 600 to 800 killed, wounded, and missing.

The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields. The enemy's advantages of position and numbers were counterbalanced by General Fremont's skilful handling of his troops and the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success. The fight was furious for three hours, and continued till nearly dark. Our army sleeps on the field of battle.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY AT FAIRMOUNT, PHILADELPHIA.—*A Boat with Five Persons Goes over the Dam.*—A most distressing accident occurred at Fairmount, June 9th, about noon. A boat, containing five persons: the Rev. De Witt Talmage, the recently elected pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of this city; his wife and little daughter Jessie; his sister, Mrs. Whitenack, and niece, Miss Whitenack, of Bound Brook, N. J., was carried over the dam, and, sad to relate, Mrs. Talmage was drowned.

The circumstances of this most deplorable occurrence are briefly these: When the party reached Fairmount the brightness of the morning, the placid appearance of the waters, and the fondness of Mr. T. for rowing, tempted them to procure a boat, in which they proceeded to Girard Avenue Bridge. Having enjoyed themselves for an hour or more, the boat was turned homewards, when Mr. T., with the view of saving the ladies a long walk, proposed landing them beneath the Wire Bridge (which is below the dam), and then returning the boat to the place from which they had started. It is proper to remark, that Mr. T., together with all his companions, were entire strangers to the locality, and consequently wholly ignorant of the existence of the dam. Those who have boated upon the dam can very readily understand how difficult it would be for persons thus ignorant to detect the danger which threatened. Those most familiar with the appearance which this dam presents when approaching it from the stream find it difficult to persuade themselves of their proximity to it. It was this deceptive appearance which led Mr. T. to resolve upon landing his companions at the the Wire Bridge, below the dam. Floating with the stream, and with the additional velocity given the boat by Mr. Talmage's vigorous rowing, it rapidly approached the falls. The shout of some men on shore first acquainted them with their perilous position. Mrs. Talmage heard the warning, and instantly directed Mr. T.'s attention to it. "We are all lost?" exclaimed the lady. Instantly Mr. T. backed his oars, but too late. The speed of the boat could not be checked. A moment more, and it shot over the dam into the waters below, without upsetting, but shipping a large quantity of water. Mr. T. commenced to bail out the water, the movement connected with which, the half-sinking condition of the boat from the change of position by the ladies in their fright, and the large quantity of water in it, caused it to fill, and in a moment more the five persons were in the water. Mrs. Talmage sank at once, and was seen no more. Mrs. Whitenack and daughter clung to Mr. Talmage, who had hold of the boat, and was thus enabled to sustain them until help arrived. Little Jessie floated off and sank.

Three boats at once pushed out to the rescue. The one in which Mr. Lark was, reached the overturned boat first. Into this boat Mrs. W. and daughter, and Mr. Talmage were quietly drawn. By this time another boat, manned by Mr. Leslie, Clerk in the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Office, and the lock-tender, reached the spot, and through the active exertions of Mr. L., together with those of a young man in the third boat, little Jessie was rescued as she rose to the surface the third time. The child was in an insensible condition. Her face was black from strangulation. Mr. L. laid her across his knee, and on reaching King's hotel she was placed on a barrel, and her stomach relieved of the large quantity of water she had swallowed. In an hour or two, under the medical attendance of Dr. Somers, she was perfectly restored. The other persons suffered only from fright and thorough wetting.

Mrs. Talmage disappeared beneath the seething waters, as the boat upset, and up to the time of writing not a vestige has been seen of her body, though a large reward has been offered for its recovery, and the most diligent search made for it, by experienced river men.

She was a most estimable lady—estimable in all the relations of life, and endeared by her many good qualities to a large circle of friends. Although a comparative stranger in this city, she has been most actively engaged in works of benevolence. Her heart was with the sick and wounded soldier.—She was a constant, and always a welcome visitor to the Hospitals, and was, at the period of this unfortunate occurrence, laboring with all her energies to provide the necessary articles for the comfort of the poor fellows who are shortly to occupy the new hospital at Sixth and Master streets.—*Bulletin.*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

A FULL STOCK.—A full stock of 1862 styles of Wall Paper on hand at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 17, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE TWO DAYS' FIGHTING NEAR RICHMOND.—It is a singular coincidence that the rebels near Richmond so closely followed the example of their army near Corinth—the latter made a sudden attack on the Union troops, taking them measurably by surprise, driving them back to the river, where the night overtook the combatants, but giving the best of the results to the rebels; early the next morning the battle was resumed, and by mid-day the rebels had leave to "retire," with the loss of their best general, Johnson, and a large list of killed and wounded, leaving the Union troops the victors of the field, who followed the retreating foe towards Corinth, where he found safety behind his batteries. At the battle near Richmond, the attack was also sudden, and the Union troops were surprised and driven back to the river, the enemy, as in the case of Shiloh, occupying the camp of our troops until next morning, when reinforcements having been received, by about noon they were driven back towards their entrenchments at Richmond, their commanding general, another Johnson, being severely wounded, and a heavy loss of men, in killed and wounded on both sides. Is the finale at Richmond to be the same as that at Corinth?—We shall soon see.

That the rebels, the first day, fought with all the energy prompted by desperation, there is every proof; but the second day, they proved what has always been said of them—that, though good at a dash, they have not the stamina, the bottom, possessed by the Northern soldiers; nor can they stand the approach of the *cold steel*. The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the second day's battle, after the wounding of Gen. Johnson, says that the "whole affair seemed to have lost its purpose and plan, when the animating mind was withdrawn, and that spirit that went up in the fiery shouts of Saturday *came flabbing down to indifference on Sunday.*"

It is yet to be seen whether their troops can be rallied again to make another stand against the bayonets of the whole army, which in the next battle will be presented to them.

A RIGHT STEP.—The House of Representatives a few days since, passed, by a majority of 31, a bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, declaring "all persons holding office under the so-called Confederate States forever inelligible to office under the United States." This we consider is about one of the most sensible things the House has done since it has been in session.—The man intelligent enough to be appointed to fill a public office in any government, is presumed to be able to determine the vastness of the crime he was committing when he accepted the office—and any one who was so lost to all sense of patriotism and national pride as to have entered upon the work of disrupting the Government, has fully entitled himself to be placed under the ban for the remainder of his life.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

We are ready to go a little further—to oppose and vote against any man in the North for any office, who has given "aid and comfort" to the rebels, or who has in anywise taken from the people's Treasury more than he was honestly entitled to.

MUTILATED TREASURY NOTES.—An important decision in reference to treasury notes has recently been made, which may prove of value to many of our readers to give. The points may be stated as follows: 1st. Treasury notes which have been torn will be redeemed by the Department if all the genuine fragments are returned. 2d. Portions of notes will be redeemed in full only when accompanied by an affidavit stating the cause and manner of the mutilation, and that the missing portions are totally destroyed. 3d. In the absence of such affidavit the parts will only be redeemed in proportion to their size, receiving the whole note by twentieths. 4th. Less than half of a note will not be redeemed. 5th.—Fragments of notes will be retained for a year to enable the owners to return the missing parts. 6th. Mutilated notes and fragments will not be redeemed except at Washington.

FIVE HUNDRED secesh prisoners are at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. We are informed by a gentleman who saw them, that they are a hard looking body of men—dirty, half-naked, half-starved, with elongated and emaciated countenances, they represent the very picture of disobedience first, and despair afterwards. It is to be hoped that they will receive some wholesome lessons while confined in Camp Curtin.

WHATEVER MAY be said of the rebel States, they are now in a state of devastation and ruin. Whole crops have been destroyed either by the advancing or retreating army. General McClellan steadily advances on Richmond, although, to the unpractised eye, it seems an unnecessary delay, or rather a seeming inactivity. We do not presume to know one jot or tittle about military affairs, but we have the presumption to think that we are master of our own business, and we are willing to accord the same to those who are in command of our immense armies. We believe that McClellan is master of his business, as well as the other Generals under him, and when we hear a civilian two or three hundred miles away from the hostile field of operations, criticising the movements and actions of military Commanders, we at once set them down as presumptuous nincompoops who know as much about the movements of an army as a dog does about his father. Fremont, McDowell, Shields, Sigel, and Banks, we believe, are masters of the profession they have adopted for the time being, and it is useless for men to malign the characters of these men, who have sacrificed the pleasures of home for the field of battle, where they have not the first comfort of life, and that life in constant danger. While the cowards who delight in traducing them are snugly ensconced at home in the bosoms of their families, with all the comforts and blessings which always attend a free and christian people, and who have not yet felt the first symptoms of *hard times*, or the war. A man should certainly deserve praise from his countrymen who is patriotic, and brave enough to risk all for the sake of his country. We would like to hear less of this malignity. It grates harshly upon our ears, as it must on every other man who has the least spark of patriotism about him. For men who would see the country sink into oblivion before they would take up arms to defend it, to traduce the character of men who were the first to rush to the rescue of it, and who still sweat and toil day and night to protect and defend it, unbroken and inviolate, is an outrage and an insult upon the brave hearts and willing hands of the sacrificing patriots.

THE LOSS BY THE LATE FLOOD.—The loss by the great flood in the Lehigh valley two weeks ago, is estimated at five million dollars. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes an elaborate report of the disasters, which says that about one hundred persons were drowned by the sudden rise of the waters. At Mauch Chunk, there was a high lock which gave way, engulfing a large number of boats on which at least fifty persons were sleeping, all of whom perished. At that point the water was twenty-seven feet high, being six feet higher than in the great flood of 1841.

BULLY FOR HALL.—The Hollidaysburg *Whig* says that L. W. Hall, late Speaker of the Senate, edits the Hollidaysburg *Standard, Register*, and Altoona *Tribune*. He must be a *very consistent* politician. The *Standard* has adopted the Democratic Address as its beacon light, while the *Register* and *Tribune* denounce it in the most unmeasured terms. *If* the Whig speaks the truth, Hall is a very convenient piece of furniture.

THE GREAT ABOLITIONISTS.—Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge, together with their fellow traitors, are the greatest Abolitionists the country has ever produced. They have set more slaves free within a year, than all the other Abolitionists combined, since the foundation of our Government, yet we do not hear one word of censure bestowed on these leading Abolitionists, by certain would-be leading Democratic presses of the North.

MILITARY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.—A camp of instruction for 50,000 men, cavalry, artillery and infantry, in due proportions, is immediately to be established near Annapolis, Md., under the command of Major General Wool, in addition to his duties as Department Commander.

STATE FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, met at Harrisburg on the 10th inst., and agreed that the next State exhibition should be held at Norristown, Montgomery county, on Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 53d Regt., P. V.

BIVOUAC NEAR FAIR OAKS, Va., June 7, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—The company commanded by Capt. Wintrode, is attached to the Fifty-third Regt., P. V., French's Brigade, Richardson's Division, Sumner's Corps. You will perceive by reference to the published reports, that this Division (Richardson's) played a very conspicuous part in the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, fought on the 31st of May and 1st of June, and was highly complimented by Maj. Gen. McClellan. Saturday, the 31st of May, found us encamped on the north bank of the Chickahominy, some two miles below Coal Harbor. At 3 o'clock P. M., of that day, we received orders to proceed immediately, in "light marching order," to Fair Oaks, distant some six miles from camp, and five from Richmond, from which direction heavy cannonading had been heard for several hours previous. The temporary bridge which had been thrown across the Chichahominy—the Grapevine—having been swept away by the flood of the day before, we were obliged to ford the river, which we did in fine style, the gallant Richardson heading the column on foot. The water was waist deep to a man of medium size.—Something over an hour was occupied in crossing, but once across, we took up the line of march at a double quick toward the scene of conflict, and arrived *on the ground* just as Heintzelman had partially succeeded in checking the progress of the rebel forces who had driven back Casey's division, and the approach of night had caused a cessation to the day's struggle. We bivouacked for the night on the field of battle, surrounded by the dead and dying. Early next morning we rose from a rather unrefreshing sleep, anticipating a renewal of the fight, and our minds fully made up for it. We were drawn up in line of battle and everything was got in readiness for the impending conflict.

Our brigade (French's) was put in the advance, supported by that of Gen. Howard; Gen. Meagher's being held in reserve. (These three Brigades constitute Richardson's Division).

The attack upon our line was made at precisely 6½ o'clock, and the fighting was continued until 10½ o'clock—just four hours. During the whole of this time the 53d was under a heavy fire, and I will only say that it did no discredit to the old Keystone, and our company, as a whole, did nothing of which Huntingdon county need be ashamed.

Our regiment had sixteen killed and some sixty wounded,—among the former was our Major, Thomas Yeager, of Allentown, Penna. Our Colonel (Brooke) had a horse shot from under him, and our Adjutant (Hatch) was taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape.

The following are the casualties in our own company:

Killed—Charles Lightner.

Wounded—Orderly Sergeant H. J. Smith, hit by a spent ball, causing a severe contusion, but not dangerous;—private H. S. Boyer, musket ball in thigh (serious); private Peter Tedwiler, buck ball in hand (slight). Several others had bullets put through their clothes. The Captain received one through an oil cloth cape he wore.

Yours, ——

From the 93d Reg't.--Col. McCarter.

HEADQUARTERS, 93d Regt., P. V., *Camp near Seven Pines, Va.,* June 3, 1862.

DEAR UNCLE:—We are located at present, in one of the meanest sections to be found on the face of the globe.—We are in charge of the left of a line of rifle pits; but at the present time, our regiment is not in a fit condition to take charge of anything like rifle pits. We are completely "played out." We cannot raise one hundred effective men in the whole regiment. But I must try and collect my ideas, and give you some clear account of our doings. We have been shifting from one camp to another, for the last two weeks, scarcely remaining forty-eight hours at one place. On Friday last, May 30th, we made our camp in the woods at the Seven Pines, and remained there until Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M., when we left for a new position, distant about one half a mile. Upon reaching the new grounds, we were drawn up in line of battle, but for what purpose, we could not imagine. In a few minutes we heard heavy firing on our right; an aid galloped up, gave some order to the Colonel, who immediately sent me off in command of three companies, to take position on the edge of a thick woods, from which point I could have a distinct view of a large clearing in front, as well as the woods on the right and left. We remained there but a short time, when I received orders to get my men together, and join the regiment, which was already on the move. Upon consolidating with the main body, we forced our way through a dense woods and an almost impassable swamp on our left, to take position on the left of Casey's Division, which we found was already engaged with the enemy.

Upon taking the new position assigned us, and, in fact, before our men could be brought into line, we found ourselves upon a very large force of the enemy, who had advanced for the purpose of out-flanking the left of Casey's line. Our appearance seemed as unexpected to the enemy as theirs was to us, but our men came up to the work nobly. They stood up until we were out-flanked on the left, when we retired a short distance, formed, and again opened a storm of buck and ball upon our "friends"(?) The second time they turned our left, and at the same time two fresh regiments of the enemy advanced upon our right. Casey's centre falling back at the same moment, we were compelled to retire to our first position, though in good order. Tired out, many wounded, and a large number missing, the remnant of the regiment was allowed a short breathing time. Then, by order of Gen. Keyes, we were taken to the extreme right of the line. To attain this point we were compelled to pass through a perfect storm of shell and bullets. After taking position, our men opened upon the enemy in beautiful style. At this point was the hottest firing along the line. The enemy advanced upon us in solid column, at least six regiments deep, showing front of battalion. As the front would deliver their fire, they would break right and left from centre, fall in the rear, and the next battalion deliver their fire. In this way they kept up a continuous shower of lead upon us. Their batteries were in the rear, and kept up a heavy fire of shell, grape and canister.

The 102d Penna. Regiment was with us. What other regiment was at this point I cannot say, as we had no time to make observation. We retained our position until our ammunition was nearly expended, when we were ordered to fall back some fifty yards to a ravine. There we made another stand, and maintained it until our last round was gone; then we fell back to the woods,—the 93d being the last regiment to leave the field. We were compelled to cross an open field between the ravine and the woods. How we ever got through this field alive, I cannot tell, for the balls flew so thick that it seemed almost impossible to escape being struck by them. The remnant of our regiment was formed in the rear of the rifle pits, which we now occupy.

Our men behaved nobly throughout the day, and have won the confidence of all the officers on the field, from the commander down. Our Colonel had two horses shot under him, and was wounded in the side by a shell. He has five bullet holes through his coat, and how he escaped with his life, it is hard to say. For my part, my horse was shot under me; twice struck with musket balls, and then abandoned, as I had no time to give further attention to him; he was afterwards killed by a cannon ball. Poor Sorrel! I wish he was with me still. With him I lost the full equipment.

We went into the fight commanded by Col. McCarter, Captain Arthur, of Reading, acting Lieut. Colonel, with your humble servant, Adjt. Lewis, as Major.

The enemy gained a slight advantage over us, but Genl. Heintzelman coming up with fresh troops late in the afternoon, drove the enemy back. It is estimated that the rebel force in the battle did not fall short of 35,000, while our own force engaged was not over 6 or 7,000. It was a hard fought battle. Officers who know what war is, say they never heard of anything like that day's fight. The loss in our regiment, as near as we can come at it at present, is 20 killed, 92 wounded, and 23 missing; of these, 1 commissioned officer was killed, 5 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner.

This morning, I visited the scene of the fight. Where we first commenced the fight, the dead rebels lay thick; our fire must have been galling. At our last stand, they came off no better. We evidently left our mark.

From prisoners taken, we learn that the rebel loss in killed and wounded, far exceeded ours. They all pray for a speedy termination of the war. Certainly, they do not feel more anxious than I do; I do not think I am a coward; at least, our men who were able *to judge*, do not seem to think me one; but I do not feel anxious to pass through another day like Saturday, May 31st, 1862.

A bold push is evidently to be made upon Richmond, and in a few days you may hear of that little village (Richmond) being occupied by Union troops.

Col. McCarter has been sent home, unfit for duty. Lieut. Col. Johnson is quite ill with fever. Capt. Arthur is in command of the Regiment, with myself as second. Truly yours,

WILL.

WAR NEWS.

Glorious News from Tennessee.

Success of General Negley's Expedition.—Capture of Chattanooga.—Retreat of the Rebels.—Enthusiasm of the East Tennesseans.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—A despatch from Gen. Negley to Gov. Johnson announces the success of his expedition to East Tennessee.

He took 80 prisoners, including a number of private citizens. A drove of cattle and a large number of horses intended for the rebel army were also captured.

The defeat of General Adams' rebel force in Sweden's Cove was more complete than at first represented. Gen. Adams barely succeeded in making his escape, without hat, sword or horse.

The rebel batteries at Chattanooga were silenced on the 7th, after a heavy cannonading of three hours.

Our forces opened fire on the next day, and continued it for six hours on the town, driving the enemy out of his works and forcing him to evacuate the city.

The rebels burned the railroad bridges in order to prevent pursuit by our army.

The loyal citizens of East Tennessee, who have thus been relieved from the despotic rule of the rebels after so long an endurance, came out in crowds along the line of march of the army of the Union and greeted our troops with the most enthusiastic cheers.

A great many applications are being made at the Executive office for passes to Memphis.

The Pursuit of Jackson.

The War in the Shenandoah Valley.—Official Despatch from General Fremont.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPT., *Port Republic*, June 9, Noon, Via Martinsburg, June 12.

There was no collision with the enemy after dark last night.

This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order, his cavalry appearing on our flanks.

General Blenker had the left, General Milroy the right, and General Schenck the centre, with a reserve of General Stahl's brigade and General Bayard's.

The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river, and the bridge in flames.

Our advance came in so suddenly that some of the officers remaining on this side escaped only with the loss of their horses.

Cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that Gen. Jackson attacked Gen. Shields this morning, and, after a severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now in pursuit.

I have sent an officer with a detachment of cavalry to obtain communication with Gen. Shields. This morning detachments were occupied in searching the grounds covered by yesterday's action at Cross Keyes for our remaining dead and wounded.

I am not yet fully informed, but think 125 will cover our loss in killed, and 500 that in wounded. The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night in carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons. This morning upon our march, upwards of 200 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part of whom were badly mutilated by cannon-shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had been already buried. A number of prisoners had been taken during the pursuit.

I regret to have lost many good officers. General Stahl's brigade was in the hottest part of the field, which was the left wing, from the beginning of the fight. The brigade lost, in officers, five killed and seventeen wounded, and one of his regiments alone, the 8th New York, has buried sixty-five. The Garibaldi Guards, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the 45th New York, the Bucktail Rifles, of General Bayard and General Milroy's brigade. One of the Bucktail companies has lost all of its officers, commissioned and non-commissioned.

The loss in General Schenck's brigade was less, although he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire. Of my staff I lost a good officer, who was killed, Captain Nicholas Dunnka.

Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire generally.

I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops, by their endurance of this severe march, and their splendid conduct in the filed, are entitled to the President's commendation. The officers throughout behaved with great gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I shall make particular mention of them, and which I trust will receive the particular notice of the President as soon as possible.

I will send in a full report, but in this report I am unable to make any one particular distinction than that pointed out in the description of the battle.

Respectfully,
J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

FROM MEMPHIS.

6,000 *Bales of Cotton for Shipment.—Capture of two Rebel Steamers.*

MEMPHIS, June 10.—Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission of the inhabitants to the rule of the United States authorities is surprising and gratifying.

The civil authorities continue to discharge the functions of their office as heretofore.

The provost marshal's office is thronged with applicants for permits to proceed North. All persons are required to take the oath of allegiance before this permission is granted.

Jackson's rebel cavalry, which has been hovering around the city since its occupation by our troops, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in that city, it is not probable that they will make an attempt to burn it.

The city recorder was yesterday arrested by the provost marshal, for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing in the street with a Union soldier.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand Junction, destroying all the cattle that can be found.

Applications to ship 6,000 bales of cotton have already been made.

The Memphis *Argus* is still outspoken in its Secession sympathy. The *Avalanche* is more guarded, and inclined to submit quietly, and both papers advise peaceable submission to the Federal rule.

Many stores have been reported and resumed business. Some dealers refuse Confederate money, but receive Tennessee bank-notes. The markets are rather sparsely supplied with meat and vegetables.

Two rebel steamers were captured yesterday above the city.

Further from Memphis.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A special despatch from Memphis, to the *Tribune*, says that many of the Memphis banks have been located at Columbus, Mississippi. Gen. Hindman took a forced loan of a million from them a week ago in the name of the Southern Confederacy.

Com. Davis is sending despatches to Gen. Halleck overland.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—Intelligence was received this morning that as soon as the news of the defeat of the rebels' fleet here and the surrender of the city reached St. Francis river, Arkansas, a steamer, acting under Gen. Hindman's order, went up and down that stream and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Some 400 bales were burned at Madison, Arkansas, about forty miles west of here.

Throughout yesterday and last night this city was as quiet as any Northern city. To-day some of the stores are open, and Confederate scrip is being pretty generally refused.

There has been no movement either in the fleet or land forces since Friday.

It is said that as many as 30,000 bales of cotton have been burned here. Not much business is being done, and currency is left to regulate itself.

The Battle of Cross Keys, Va.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, PORT REPUBLIC, VA., June 10, 1862.

The army advanced early this morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy, proceeded in column through the woods, and over the country to Port Republic. Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of yesterday's success. The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and takes that name.

The rebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than five hundred dead were found, and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning.

The rebel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambulances, wagons, arms and clothing strewed the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prisoners, were left in a church, and were retaken.

The Sixth Louisiana lost all but thirty men.

The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning the rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place and burned the bridge.

Despatches from Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Despatches from Gen. Halleck dated June 12th, 7 P. M., have been received at the War Department. Beauregard is reported to have been with the remains of his army on Saturday last. Spies and deserters represent the rebel army to be greatly disorganized, mutinous and deserting. Regiments in which refused to serve any longer, their time of enlistment having expired, have been disarmed, and large numbers shot.

The immense destruction of valuable stores of provisions, proves that the retreat was a hurried one

Half burned locomotives and cars have been found in places where they would not have been left if the enemy had been making a contemplated and prepared retreat.

The rebel army has stripped of food the whole country south of Corinth, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

From Charleston S. C.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A special despatch from Washington says, that Mr. Pierce, the government superintendent of the cotton lands in South Carolina, has arrived there.

He left Charleston harbor on Tuesday. Our forces under Gen. Benham had occupied James Island under the protection of the gunboats.

Com. Dupont thought our attack could not safely proceed until we had a stronger force.

There was heavy firing from the enemy during Tuesday, but no apprehension of danger was felt from an attack on our troops.

The rebel force at Charleston has been greatly augmented. Deserters say that 30,000 men from Beauregard's army had reached, and every preparation was making for a stubborn defense of the city.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

Headquarters of Army of the Potomac, Saturday, June 14.

The movements of the enemy to day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery.

Large bodies of troops have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechaniesville bridge and Richmond, towards the late battle field.

Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. Royall of the cavalry was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction.

A contraband who came in yesterday reports that a force of about thirty thousand cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, proceeding in the direction of Fredericsburg. This is probably the force which appeared at Old Church. The rebels opened at daylight this morning, a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. Sumner. It lasted for about three hours. We had only one man killed and one wounded.

A number of prominent citizens living between New Kent Court House and the Chickahominy have been arrested by order of Col. Ingalls, on suspicion of communicating with the enemy. There is no doubt that rebel Generals are daily advised of every movement of our troops by the people who have remained at home.

The weather is hot and sultry.

The Killed and Wounded at the Port Republic Fight

Washington, June 14.—The following is a list, so far as can be ascertained, of the killed and wounded in the desperate fight near Port Republic last Monday, between the rebel forces and the advance guard of General Shields, under Col. Carroll, consisting of the eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, seventh Indiana, and first Virginia, and other regiments.

Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania

Killed—John Harding.

Wounded—Alexander G. Thornton, Ellis Kyler. Missing—30.

One Hundred and-tenth Pennsylvania.

Killed—4; wounded 1, missing 33.

The names of the sufferers in this regiment have not been ascertained.

Items in General.

"Where will Davis stop?" asks a cotemporary. Where Beauregard said he would water his horse, probably.

The following sign on Western Row, Cincinnati, is original.—"Kaixs, Krackers, Kandyes, Konfeckshennarys, Hollesail and Retaile."

One Wm. Patch writes to the Mobile Register that he is a Northern man and doesn't believe the United States can carry on this war a year longer. Bill Patch must be a small potato—a very small potato Patch.

Parson Brownlow is a nice man. The Louisville Journal says, "he has repeatedly assured us that he never swore an oath, never played a card, never took a drink of liquor, never went to the theatre, never attended a horse race, never told a lie, never broke the Sabbath, never wore whiskers, and never kissed any woman but his wife."

The Iron and Hardware Store of Mr. George Bright, in Pottsville, was badly damaged on Monday afternoon last, by the explosion of a barrel of benzole (or crude coal oil) in the cellar.

Counterfeit one dollar bills on the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburg, have been extensively altered to fives and tens, and put in circulation.

Every traitor who utters a disloyal sentiment in Baltimore is at once knocked down by a loyal man. The same practice would have a beneficial effect in other localities north of Baltimore.

THE FOLLOWING RECEIPTS are said never to fail:

To Destroy Rats.—Catch them, one by one, and flatten their heads in a lemon-squeezer.

To Kill Cockroaches.—Get a pair of heavy boots, catch your roaches, put them in a barrel, and get in yourself and dance.

To Kill Mice—On going to bed put crumbs of cheese on your moustache, lie with your mouth open, and when the mouse's whiskers tickle yours, bite.

INTERESTING TO PARENTS.—*A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune calls the attention of parents to the prevailing practice of causing children to ride backward in their carriages, as a manner of locomotion attended with very injurious consequences. It is said that those physicians who have examined into the matter are of the opinion that disease of the brain may, in a great number of cases, be traced to this practice alone, and that many suffer in after life from the effects of this manner of riding. If this be true, it is certainly a duty to give the thoughtless a word of caution, the health and comfort of children being a subject of vital importance to parents.*

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

Interesting Narrative of a Paroled Federal Prisoner--Southern Items.

The Nashville *Union* of the 4th instant says:

We met yesterday in the city with Rev. L. C. Pace, chaplain of the 25th Missouri Regiment, Colonel Peabody, the brave young officer who fell at the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Mr. Pace was captured on Monday by the rebels, and taken to Mobile, where he was put in a miserable slave-pen, with Dr. Carey, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Young, of Terre Haute. The Government gave them no bedding, and fed them on salt beef and corn bread, both of poor quality. Dr. Nott, a citizen of Mobile, showed them several kindnesses, and endeavored to get them paroled.

Great destitution exists at Mobile.—Flour is from $20 to $25 a barrel; salt $48 a sack; bacon 25 cents a pound.—From Mobile they were carried to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where they were put in *close confinement, and were not allowed* to look out of the gratings of their window. Their keeper was a brutal foreigner, who had been a keeper of felons in a penitentiary. Their fare was of the most miserable kind and worse than at Mobile. They remained there until the 15th of May.—One of the prisoners, a private, and a mere lad, was shot dead by the guard for looking out of the second-story window. During their stay here some of the prisoners dug a hole under the wall with their butcher-knives, and one night fifty of them escaped, of whom eight were brought back and put in irons. The guard were most ignorant and degraded creatures, and were bewildered at the ingenuity of the Yankees.

The military and political prisoners were not allowed to talk to each other. A Captain was put in chains for speaking to one of the political prisoners. Our sick soldiers were crowded into small rooms, badly ventilated, to the number of a hundred and twenty-five, without bedding, blankets, knives, forks, or any conveniences whatever. They were treated like brutes. There was a great scarcity of medicine. Provisions of all kinds are very dear.—The dry-goods trade is obsolete and "nearly played out." Flimsey, coarse calico sells at $1 per yard. Money is abundant, the pockets of everybody being filled with shinplasters, which are issued profusely by nearly everybody. Mr. Pace showed us some samples which were truly laughable.—Some were printed on large sheets of brown paper, and men carried them around and cut them off as need required, as they would postage stamps.

Terrible demoralization prevails.—Humanity and sympathy for suffering seems extinct with a large part of the community. Religion is despised, and drunkenness, profanity and licentiousness prevail everywhere. The families of soldiers are in great destitution and wholly uncared for. Numbers of the wealthy men of Mobile are Union men at heart. One of them, after cursing "greenback money" in public, as worthless, offered Mr. Pace twenty-five per cent. for some, after he had taken him back into his counting room: The officers admit that we will take Richmond and occupy the Mississippi river, and say they will make a guerilla war of it in the future. He talked with Gen. Breckinridge, at Corinth, who treated him politely. He called the battle of Shiloh a drawn battle.

From Tuscaloosa Mr. P. went back to Mobile, and thence to Montgomery, Alabama, where he was paroled. He says that deep discontent exists throughout the South on account of the conscription act. An officer told him it had lost them 4,000 Tennessee troops. In passing through Selma, Alabama, on the 20th, he heard that Gen. Prentiss was there. He conducts himself in the most defiant manner towards his captors. *At Montgomery he noticed large military supplies of every kind, provisions, tents, &c., being shipped to Columbus, Miss.* All their supplies seemed to be going in that direction.—He thinks that the rebel army will fall back there.

The wheat and oat crops of the South almost universally are eaten up with the rust. The prospect for corn is only tolerably good. Hogs are very scarce. The rebel troops at Tuscaloosa are exceeding ignorant, hardly any of them being able to read. Our prisoners would pass off the labels of quack medicine bottles on them as money.—This, however, is not singular, as "Perry Davis' Pain Killer" labels look a good deal more like money than the shinplasters Mr. P. showed us. The soldiers asked him the most absurd questions about the Yankees. They believed the most foolish and improbable stories and rumors readily. While at Tuscaloosa Lieut. Bliss, one of the prisoners, a fine young officer, had stepped across the street, as he was privileged to do by the officers, to get a cup of milk. As the woman was waiting on some others, the guard ordered him back. He answered that he would return as soon as he could get his milk, when the guard shot him dead in the street. The man was tried and acquitted readily and *honorably.* Mr. P. furnished us with a list of *political prisoners at Tuscaloosa*, brought there from East Tennessee for no other crime but loyalty. They are treated in the most cruel manner. Many of the people of Tuscaloosa, he thinks, are Union people, but they are denied all access to the prisoners, and are not allowed to show them any kindness whatever, not even to loan them a book or a newspaper. He bought a copy of the Journal of the Confederate Congress, but it was taken from him, and told that prisoners had no business with such books.

☞ DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION CANAL.—We regret to learn from the Lebanon papers, that the Union Canal was most seriously damaged by the freshet of the 4th and 5th inst., the Branch from Lebanon to Pine Grove being almost entirely destroyed. So complete is the destruction that it is doubtful whether this portion of the work will be repaired, in the present condition of the company. A letter from Hother Hage, Esq., the Chief Engineer, states that both of the reservoirs, the Swatara and Blue Lock aqueducts, the embankments at many places, lock-houses and other property of the company, have been totally demolished. Two families of lock tenders on the canal, and Mr. Henry Myers, grain merchant, at the water works near Lebanon, were drowned by the flood.—*Reading Gazette.*

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, June 17, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

BROAD TOP CITY HOTEL.—This well known summer resort has been newly fitted up from cellar to dome, and is now open for visitors. It is one of the most delightful and healthy places in the State, as a summer resort; the country and scenery around about it, being magnificently grand, and the atmosphere the purest of the pure. The accommodations are equal almost to the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, while the charges are not half so great. Col. Morrison, the gentlemanly and obliging landlord, understands his business to perfection, and never fails to make his guests feel perfectly at home. Mrs. Morrison, the accomplished landlady, will be found amiable and entertaining, and moves about the house with that grace and ease which is sure to win the admiration of her guests. In a word, Broad Top City, as a summer resort, has no superior in the State, the charges are moderate, the house is kept in a style equal to any to be found, it is easy of access, the table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season, prepared in the most skillful manner, and the landlord and landlady "know how to keep a hotel."

THE MENAGERIE will be in town tomorrow, with the great elephant Hannibal, the largest beast in the known world, and all its wonders of animated nature from every clime. The public entree of the establishment, in the forenoon, will be a spectacle which no one should fail to witness, as it is said to be a pageant of exceeding splendor The exhibition is purely an animal show, with no circus attached, and can be visited without scruple by those who consider circus and theatrical exhibitions frivolous and demoralizing.—There will be a variety of performances by trained animals, however, infinitely more astonishing than the feats of the circus riders, and at the same time unobjectionable in their tendency.

E. C. SUMMERS' refreshment and pleasure garden was thrown open to visitors for the first time, on Saturday evening. Although the weather was very inclement, quite a number of our citizens visited the "Castalian Fount," enjoyed a swing, and partook of the delicious ice cream and the luscious strawberries and cream, which will always be on hand during the season. Summers is going to have a real little P[illegible]adise after awhile, and we think, if [illegible]e is any man in the town who deserves and ought to be patronized for his enterprise and desire to please, it is E. C. Summers. We ask for him a *very* liberal patronage.

LIEUT. ALFRED CREIGH, of Co. O, 28th Regiment, P. V., Capt. McCabe, is home on a visit to his friends in this place. He reports the boys all well.—He looks considerably improved, and is delighted with the soldier's life.—The boys of his company who were surprised and captured some time since, have not yet been heard from. Had Genl. Shields' division been one hour sooner at a certain point when he was in pursuit of Jackson and his army, he would have succeeded in recapturing the boys.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Our exchanges are laboring for celebrations in their respective localities, but as yet no movement in that direction has been made by our citizens. If the Day hasn't Seceshed, or Abolished, and is ever to be ge-lorified, it certainly ought to be this year. Let us have a speech, a dinner, diminutive beer, gun-powder, gingerbread, fire-works, and fun! Who will initiate the movement?

C. BARNARD'S "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS.—The above celebrated pens are for sale exclusive by William Lewis, of Huntingdon, for Huntingdon County. The Manufacturer of the above pens requests but one trial, being satisfied the writing and durability of the Corrugated Metal Pens, will establish their great superiority over all others in *that one trial.* Sample gratis.

BURNED DOWN.—Hawn's Mill near McConnellstown, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. It was discovered to be on fire in the second story between ten and eleven o'clock. In the neighborhood of a hundred bushels of wheat was also destroyed. The mill has lately been put in good repair. It is not known how the fire originated.

THE Stonerstown Bridge was completed on Saturday last, and on Sunday evening a locomotive passed over the bridge in safety, and on Monday morning coal was shipped over the road. The operations of the road have given new life and vigor to our town, which was on a perfect stand-still while the road was out of repair.

WE ADVISE all who purpose rusticating during the heated term, to go to Broad Top City. No better place in the country, if pure air, pleasant scenery, good accommodations and a tip-top landlord are any of the necessary requisites.

THE boy Pearmot, who stole the horse from Mr. Smith, has been bailed out of jail.

☞ The Standing Stone Literary Association, after a temporary suspension, has been started up again. Success to all such gatherings.

CANDIDATES for office this fall are as numerous as were the locusts in Egypt. The war don't appear to dampen the ardor for a "posish."

THE crops throughout the county never promised a more abundant yield than they do at this time. The fruit crop will be immense.

COMING—The gal-orious Fourth—the day for spread eagle speeches.

AN IMPROVEMENT—The portico in front of John Scott's new house.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

HOPEWELL, June 7, 1862.

FRIEND LEWIS:—A few days ago, we had the pleasure of attending in the grove near Riddlesburg, a picnic given by the ladies of Hopewell. In the morning of the noted day the town was all astir,—young folks hurrying to and fro, getting "a good ready," and hastening to the place of rendezvous; from whence it had been arranged to march in procession to the grove. But just as they were about to take up their line of march the morning train arrived directly from your famous town, and simultaneously it was a unanimous decision to abandon "Walker's Line," and take passage on the cars, so late arrived. A few minutes more and the train was crowded with ladies all full of mirth and glee, and of course we gents were piled back as freight, nevertheless, all seemed willing to submit to their fate, cheered by the glowing prospect of the joys that were soon to follow. On passing the place designated for the party, the conductor, who is a gentleman and entertains a special regard for the rest of mankind, expressed a willingness to halt and let us out, but the engineer, being one of those peculiar specimens of humanity who seldom care for any one but themselves, declared he would take us on to Riddlesburg and let us foot it back. So on we went; and on arriving at the station a procession was quickly formed; wending our way up the line to a beautiful grove, we were highly pleased to find a table fitted up, on which was soon spread a sumptuous feast, consisting of sweetmeats and other delicacies, together with the "staff of life," and almost everything else of which the mind can conceive, and which the skillful hand of ladies only can provide. This was to me the most interesting part of the exercises; and, indeed, judging from the eagerness with which it was served up, it seemed so to all present. One feature worthy of remark, was the special care and attention paid to children and visitors, so that all were made to feel themselves perfectly at home. In fact no one could feel otherwise among folks so modest, generous and amiable, as the Hopewell girls.

After the repast, all engaged in innocent sports and amusements befitting such an occasion, which occupied the greater part of the afternoon. Being obliged to leave before the party dispersed, your writer cannot give you the result of the speeches, which owing to some reason were deferred till after tea. We learn however, that the folks left the grove about sunset, and returned to Hopewell, much delighted with the manner in which the day had been spent. The ladies have our thanks for their cordial invitation to the picnic. And we close hoping this will not be the last pleasure party during our stay at Hopewell.

Yours respectfully,
M. C.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL,
Martinsburg, June 13, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—I had intended to present to your numerous readers an occasional communication from this locality but my time will not permit. It seems just and reasonable, however, that our approbation of, and interest in, science and education; our ardent desires and zealous attempts to reach the goal of our ambition, should not consequently, deter us from collecting a few items for a worthy journal such as the *Globe*. Although the circulation of the Globe is small comparatively, here, yet there is an unusual expression of interest evinced on its arrival from several reasons: the purity of the spirit in which it is gotten up, and those lofty and sterling principles it advocates.

We are constantly expecting to receive the intelligence of the long-hoped for capture of the city of Richmond—In this movement we are disposed to believe Gen. McClellan will be consummately successful as at Yorktown and elsewhere.

Gen. McClellan, who is theoretically from his superior views and knowledge of military science; and practically from his thorough discipline and extraordinary skill and ability in affecting successfully, great military movements of strategy and warfare, is decidedly, not only the best officer in the service of the Government, but the best qualified and able that could be selected to fill such a delicate, critical, and important position. Nevertheless, this able officer has been the subject of considerably contemptuous expressions and ridicule for some time past. Not satiated with the attempt to humble and depress him in the public esteem, not satisfied with laboring to diminish his influence and authority, and, also, whose command their persistent clamor divided, they were constantly deriding and villifying contemptuously his judiciously organized plans of warfare; and also at whom until lately, they were wont to hurl the vilest anathemas.

But the tune of these "citizen generals" has been changed. Those recent brilliant successes of the Army of the Potomac have caused them to revert to due honor and meeded praise. Mr. Lovejoy, a noted Abolition Congressman, offered a resolution of thanks in the House of Representatives, at Washington, to General McClellan, "for those military abilities that secure important results with small sacrifice of human life." This illustrates the susceptibility of the change of impressions,—of changing their denunciations into applause, and wrath into praise. Their cry was "Onward to Richmond," and "at no matter what expense."—A certain writer observes: "Indeed, so far were they from appreciating 'those military abilities that secure important results with small sacrifices of human life,' that they seemed to have a sort of tiger-like thirst for blood, and to think that no victory could be recorded except with shame, unless stained with blood." Nevertheless, the sagacious instincts and honest views of all loyal men and true patriots could not be misled or diverted. While he was gathering the great army at Washington, and busily engaged in the collocation of his troops, he was then working the grand strategy and successful operations of which we only of late became cognizant to fully appreciate and realize the originality of his designs and plans.

He dared not remove his forces from Washington while the Rebels remained. He was also necessitating the withdrawal of the rebel forces from various quarters slowly but surely; he drove the enemy from every stronghold; compelling them to exchange stronger for weaker positions; to evacuate Manassas, to surrender Yorktown, and, to crown all these brilliant victories and achievements, we predict to be, shortly, the capture of Richmond. Hence we see Gen. McClellan has been pursuing the proper course, and securing the grand results through means and plans properly matured, heedless of the stormy clamorings, railings, execrations, of military critics and civilians of pretended military knowledge. He is unquestionably the "man for the times," and whose loss to-day to the American people, would be a source of much regret.

Rumors of foreign intervention have been afloat for some time past; reliable or not, they are not of a very important character. Yet foreign report-state that while America fights, Europe suffers. The ports not being open to commerce in all the Southern States, France and England consequently suffer some misfortunes in the cotton line, and hence the projected intervention in American affairs. It would, however, prove to be a dangerous experiment to the parties taking it in hand; for the fire of patriotism is still burning deeper, our great armies are becoming better disciplined, and our soldiers rapidly acquiring the steadiness of veterans. It is not probable, that such an engagement will occur.

The prospects for an abundant harvest are very flattering in this neighborhood. Martinsburg is located in a very productive and fertilized district; the citizens are industrious and enterprising, and observe morality and the religious sentiment. The Seminary is in a very prosperous condition at present, and well attended. The present quarter will close June 30th, and there will be a term of about four weeks vacation.

Yours, &c.,
A. STUDENT.

Interesting Rebel Documents.

The Raid in the Valley of Virginia.

The following interesting rebel accounts, which were found in a partially destroyed railroad car at Winchester, will be found of interest in connection with the recent rebel raid in the valley of Virginia.

Instructions to Gen. Jackson.

RECEIVED AT STAUNTON, MAY 28, '62, BY TELEGRAPH FROM RICHMOND.

To Maj. A. W. Harman:—General Johnston directs that this dispatch be sent through to Gen. Jackson as soon as possible, and that it be kept entirely secret. Telegraph to me at what hour your courier starts from Staunton with the despatch.

(Signed) J. R. BOSWELL,
Lieut. of Engineers C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 27, 9 o'clock, 15 minutes.

To Gen. T. J. Jackson—General: I have just received your letter of yesterday, by Lieut. Boswell. A copy of a dispatch telegraphed by that officer from Staunton reached me this morning. After reading, I wrote to you by a special messenger, suggesting a movement threatening Washington and Baltimore, unless the enemy still has in your vicinity, force enough to make it rash to attempt it. He has no force beyond the Potomac to make it dangerous; only what he has on this side need be considered.

You cannot, in your present position, employ such an army as yours upon my enterprise not bearing directly upon the state of things here, either by preventing the reinforcements to McClellan's army, or by drawing troops from it by divisions. These objects might be accomplished by the demonstrations proposed above, or by a movement upon M'Dowell, although I fear that by the time this reaches you, it will be too late for either. The most important service you can render the country, is the preventing the further strengthening of McClellan's army. If you find it too late for that, strike the most important body of the enemy you can reach. You compel me to publish orders announcing your success so often, that you must expect repetition of expressions.

Yours very truly,
J. E. JOHNSON.

P. S.—It is reported this evening that M'Dowell is moving this way from Fredericksburg. It is probable.

J. E. JOHNSON.

The Coast Clear.

CHARLESTOWN, May 29, 1862.—Col. Flourney: We made a scout to Halltown this morning, and got near the enemy's pickets and in full view of Bolivar Heights. We soon attracted their attention and their fire, (too far off to do any harm), and the turn-out first one or two small regiments, and then what we calculated to be a brigade, on the Heights. They were evidently disposed to make as much show as possible, I would say, to keep off an attack for a given time to allow the removal of stores, which are reported to be numerous there. A man came here just now, from Baltimore this morning—he reports no troops in Baltimore—*none in Washington*—and the cars all loaded and ready to move off from Harper's Ferry; also an *uprising* in Maryland. We also have an account of a great victory over McClellan. All true, I hope. I sent you a despatch this morning. I got news to-day that Col. Johnson, with the 1st Maryland Regiment, are coming here to-day. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. S. S. GREEN, Maj.

Regt. 6th Maryland Cavalry.

Uprising in Baltimore.

Headquarters Advanced Forces,
Martinsburg, May 29, 1862, 10 P. M.

General:—I enclose a letter just received from Major Green, 6th Maryland Cavalry, on picket at Charlestown. The express from there left just before sundown. This news I hope will turn out to be true. There have been rumors all day here of an uprising of the people in Baltimore. Everything quiet here. No news of any kind since my dispatch of this morning. With great respect, your obedient servant, GEO. H. STEWART,
Brigadier General.

The Maryland regiment and battery have just arrived.

Federal Prisoner---His Development--Alarm in Camp

CAMP AT FRONT ROYAL,
Six o'clock A. M., May 29, 1862.

SIR:—The prisoner brought in last night states that Shields' division left Fredericksburg on Sunday morning with 14,000 men, but does not know where they are now, with the exception of four regiments at Rectortown, where the prisoner was captured. He says the destination of Shields' army is Front Royal. Please find enclosed note brought in by courier from W. W. Deckerage. The writer is unknown to me. Shall I burn stores on approach of the enemy, and come up to the division. Please answer instanter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. T. Conner, Col. Com'g Post.
Brig. Gen. *Elzey*, Com'g 4th Brigade.

Reconnoissance to Front Royal.

The subjoined note is without date, but it will be seen, was written immediately preceding the attack at Front Royal:

Col. Ashby—sir:—I have been myself to within sight of the enemy's camp at Front Royal. They have one regiment of Marylanders, encamped between Richardson's and old Mr. Jarrett's, also one company of cavalry from the Michigan regiment, one piece of artillery on the hill between Front Royal and Weston.

Very Respectfully,
WALTER BUCK, Lieut. Co. F.

The following item from the *Memphis Appeal*, shows that Jackson's visit to the Valley of Virginia was with an object to take Washington or Baltimore by surprise. He has not yet been successful, and cannot be, now that our Government is aware of his object.

[From the Memphis Appeal, June 6.]

We hear that Genl. Go-ahead Jackson is in Fredericksburg, Md., and that *orders have been actually sent to him from the War Department to push on to the relief of Baltimore or the reduction of Washington, whichever he may prefer.*

THE FIELD OF BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.—A correspondent of *The Press*, under date of June 9th says:—

"To-day I visited the battle-field of Fair Oaks. The bodies of the dead rebels still remain on the field, and being now decomposed, give rise to a very offensive odor. They should be buried, but I am informed that the rebel pickets, opposite this place, refuse to let our men bury them, and our men do not relish the idea of allowing the rebels to come so near our lines. It was a sorry sight to see those bodies lying there bleached and disfigured, and it is a sad comment on the character of those engaged in this horrible rebellion to know that they refused those whom they hold to be enemies to perform the last earthly act of kindness toward their own dead.

I visited the hospital here on board the Knickerbocker, one of the boats used by the United States Sanitary Commission. Here is to be found the darkest picture of war. The rousing of freemen to the defence of their dearest rights, the marshaling of armies, and the dreadful but grand excitement of the battle field, have all something in them to buoy up the mind and heart. But here, to the eye of the casual visitor, there seems to be nothing but unmitigated pain and suffering. Ask that brave man if he suffers much, and with his eye kindling at the remembrance of the recent conflict, he answers: "Yes, I am badly wounded; but it does not feel so bad when I remember that it was received in defence of my country and home."

These men feel proud of their wounds. They are, to them and to us, the best evidences of their appreciation of the great and good Government bequeathed to us by our fathers."

Relief of Starving Women and Children.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—James E. Zealman, president of the Western Sanitary Commission, this morning received a despatch from Gen. Halleck stating that hundreds of women and children in the vicinity of his operations are in a starving condition, their husbands and brothers having all been pressed into the rebel service and robbed of everything, and appealing to the citizens of St. Louis for relief for the sufferers. Mr. Zealman laid General Halleck's despatch before the Union Chamber of Commerce, and $2,000 worth of provisions were immediately subscribed, and a committee appointed to receive and collect food or money to buy it with. Similar proceedings were had at the old Chamber of Commerce, and liberal subscriptions of provision and money made.

The citizens generally are also furnishing large supplies, and, from the present appearances, the hospital steamer Empress, which will leave for Pittsburg Landing to-morrow, will be heavily laden with food for the suffering Southerners. Contributions from other points, addressed to Brigadier General Callum, chief of staff, at Corinth, will be properly distributed.—Money is not required, as there are no provisions in the country to purchase.

Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Lincoln.

In a recent speech in the House Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, paid this handsome compliment to the President:

I voted against Mr. Lincoln and opposed him honestly and sincerely; but Mr. Lincoln has won me to his side. There is a niche near to Washington which should be occupied by the statue of him who shall save his destiny. It is for him to be but a President of the United States and there will his statue be. It is in his power to occupy a place next to Washington, the founder and preserver, side by side.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The New York *Herald* gives the following figures which are said to be compiled from authentic sources, and include the whole number of killed and wounded on the Union side, since the breaking out of the war, with the exception of the loss sustained in the late engagement near Richmond:

Battles.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
Bull Run	481	1,011
Davis Creek	223	721
Lexington, Mo.	39	120
Ball's Bluff	223	266
Belmont	84	288
Mill Spring, Ky.	39	207
Fort Henry	17	21
Roanoke Island	50	222
Fort Donaldson	446	735
Fort Craig, New Mexico	62	140
Pea Ridge	203	972
Attack of the Merrimac	201	108
Newbern	91	466
Winchester	132	540
Pittsburg Landing	1,735	7,882
Yorktown	35	120
Fts. Jackson and St. Philip	30	119
Williamsburg	445	1,411
West Point	44	100
McDowell	87	225
Near Corinth	24	140
Banks' retreat, estimated	100	300
Hanover Court House	53	296
Skirmishes	600	1,740
Total	5,791	20,309

At the battle of Waterloo alone, the loss on the side of the victors, in killed and wounded, was nearly four thousand more than our entire loss thus far in the present war.

THREE MILES FROM RICHMOND.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

A letter written by an officer of the army, three miles from Richmond, states that for some days previous explosions have been heard in and about the city, not of ordnance, but of a character that created the general belief that the rebels were blowing up their works. That the explosions were from this cause no one doubted, and the belief with many of our officers was that the rebels were preparing to evacuate Richmond. It was the opinion of many that a considerable part of their army had already withdrawn, though others were of the opinion that the city would not be gained without a desperate battle. No one doubted that in case the enemy offered battle, while not a man in our army for a moment questions what will be the result, the conflict will be the most desperate and sanguinary of any in the annals of warfare.

$40 ! WAGES PAID $100 !

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES.
June 18, 1862-3m. *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

MARRIED,

This Tuesday morning, June 17th 1862, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Maj. R. BRUCE PETRIKIN and Miss MARY E. POHL, all of this place.

We are at a loss, on this occasion for words to speak the sentiments of the "*Globe*" office. The printers' share of the *luxury* came to us in the shape of a huge CAKE something less than the size of a large mill-stone, and finished up in the most approved city style; and a bottle of something we have not tasted, but it looks as if it might be the "genuine article" of grape juice or something else. We don't wonder at the Major feeling liberal. He knows he has been in luck, extraordinary luck, and he acts the part of a wise man by securing the prayers of the printer, that the life thus late begun may be of many many years of honey-moon happiness. The happy couple have our prayers that they may never regret the contract they have entered into, and that they may enjoy good health, prosperity and happiness to the good old age of three-score years and ten.

By Rev. G. Van Artsdalen on Wednesday evening, June 11th, JAMES M. WILSON, Esq., of Dry Run, Franklin county, to Miss EMMA H. GRAY, daughter of the late Rev. George Gray, of Locust Hill, Tell tp., Huntingdon co.

DIED,

Departed this life May 20th, 1862, Mrs. SARAH ANN WALLACE, consort of Miller Wallace.

The deceased was a pious and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Adorned her profession by a quiet and chaste conversation; kind and affectionate to all; none knew her but to esteem her. her hand was ever ready to relieve the sick and distressed. She has left for the mansions of Glory, leaving a kind husband and children to mourn her loss. But our loss is her gain.

In this place on Saturday night, the 14th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH BLACK, in the 79th year of her age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 16, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5 25@6 25
Common and Superfine	$4,31½@4 50
Rye Flour	$3 25
Corn Meal	$2 62½
Extra White Wheat	$1 30@1 37
Fair and Prime Red	$1,22@1 25
Rye	67c
Corn, prime Yellow	53
Oats	40
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4,50@4,64
Timothy	$1,50@1,75

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$5,50@6,25
Extra do ℔ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[*Estate of Phillip Silknitter, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Phillip Silknitter, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

DORSEY SILKNITTER,
June 11, 1862-6t. *Executor.*

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR, JOHN J. LAWRENCE, R. B. WIGTON, ROBT. HARE POWELL, JAMES MAGUIRE, DAVID DUNN, J. GEORGE MILES, WILLIAM LEWIS, ALEXANDER PORT, JOHN R. HUNTER, GEORGE EBY, A. R. STEWART, R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6w.

PENS ! PENS ! !

GET THE BEST !

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST !

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools: also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW.
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ODDIN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROUST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used,
GOUVR, KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any wise interfering with the property of Jacob Snyder, wagonmaker of West township, Huntingdon co., comprising certain wagonmaker's tools, lumber and shop, house hold and kitchen furniture, &c., as I have purchased the same for a fair compensation.
jn11, 1862*] ABRAHAM SNYDER, Mooresville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Jacob H. Miller, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.
ANDREW MILLER,
ROBERT G. McNEAL
Union tp., May 29, 1862-6t. Administrators.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4 45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
June 3, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 48
4 39	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	.....	9 40
4 54	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 25
5 08	.....	6 29	Huntingdon,	9 50	.....	9 13
5 21	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 37	.....	8 58
5 32	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 39	.....	6 56	Spruce Creek,	9 26	.....	8 42
5 55	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
6 01	.....	7 18	Tyrone,	9 07	.....	8 18
6 15	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 59	.....	8 08
6 20	.....	.....	Fostoria	.....	.....	8 03
6 25	.....	7 35	Bell's Mills,	8 52	.....	7 59
6 45	8 05	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Dec. 2d, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

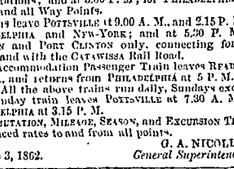
UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9 30 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 10 35 A. M
" Saxton at 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1. 10 P. M. & 8 30 P. M.

Dec. 3, 1861. J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.



NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of **TOMB STONES**, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 29, 1862.

CLASSIFICATION of Merchants in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Merchant Taxes for the year 1862.

	CLASS.	AMO.
Alexandria borough and Porter township.		
George C. Bucher,	14	7 00
H. C. Walker,	14	7 00
Samuel Hatfield,	14	7 00
Wm. Moore,	14	7 00
John R. Gregory,	14	7 00
Barree township.		
Samuel W. Myton,	14	7 00
James C. Walker,	14	7 00
Benton Green,	14	7 00
Andrew Crownover,	14	7 00
Brady Township.		
Henry Jamison,	14	7 00
Eby & Co,	18	10 00
S. Sechrist,	14	7 00
A. R. Stewart,	14	7 00
Jesse Diefenbaugh,	14	7 00
Cass borough and township.		
G. B. W. Sipes,	14	7 00
J. P. Heaton,	14	7 00
James Henderson,	14	7 00
Carbon Township.		
R. B. Wigton,	18	20 00
George A. Heaton,	14	7 00
J. S. Berkstresser,	14	7 00
McHugh & McGrath,	18	20 00
Blair & Porte,	12	12 50
James Gleason,	18	10 00
James Dunn,	14	7 00
Jacob Mears,	14	7 00
Clay Township.		
George H. Stevens,	14	7 00
J. C. & J. Brewster,	14	7 00
J. H. Adams,	14	7 00
R. Ashman,	18	10 00
Cromwell Township.		
T. E. Orbison,	14	7 00
David Etzler,	22	10 00
Dublin township.		
George Sipes,	14	7 00
James Cree,	14	7 00
W. C. Swan,	14	7 00
Alexander Neely,	14	7 00
Franklin Township.		
J. W. Mattern,	14	7 00
Shorb, Stewart & Co.,	18	10 00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	12	12 50
J. L. Adams,	14	7 00
Huntingdon borough.		
Fisher & Son,	18	12 50
D. P. Gwin,	18	10 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	14	7 00
Moses Strous,	14	7 00
G. A. Miller,	14	7 00
A. Willoughby,	14	7 00
H. Roman,	14	7 00
Carmon & Helfright,	18	10 00
L. Westbrook,	14	7 00
Wm. Colon,	14	7 00
Joseph Reigger,	14	7 00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7 00
S. B. Grove,	14	7 00
M. Gutman,	14	7 00
S. S. Smith,	14	7 00
William Lewis,	14	7 00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7 00
Wallace & Clement,	14	7 00
Jas. A. Brown,	18	10 00
C. Long,	14	7 00
D. Africa,	14	7 00
A. B. Cunningham,	18	10 00
Jackson Township.		
Freedom Iron & Co.,	18	10 00
S. W. Myton,	14	7 00
Wm. H. Harper,	14	7 00
R. McBurney,	14	7 00
S. W. Myton, (Massesybarg,)	14	7 00
Morris township.		
T. W. Graffius,	18	10 00
R. A. Dorsey,	18	10 00
J. H. Hommer,	14	7 00

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE.

JOHN WILSON

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a CONFECTIONERY opposite A. B. Cunningham's store, Hill street, where he will be pleased to serve the people with Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc., and everything else usually kept in a country confectionery establishment.

ICE CREAM.

He also informs the people that he has fitted up a room in a handsome manner, where he will keep constantly on hand ICE CREAM, which he will be pleased to serve out to those who favor him with a call.

JOHN WILSON.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1862-tf.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 20, 1861.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 16, 1862.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

G. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

UNION

VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-0m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid. Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

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☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜

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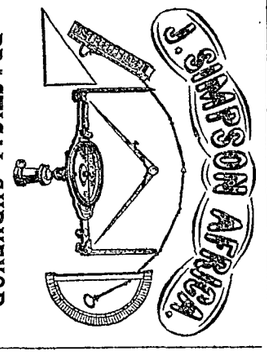

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OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

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WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

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His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

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NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public hat they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

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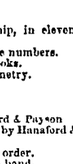

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

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Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

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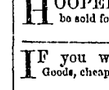

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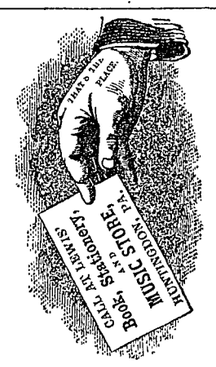

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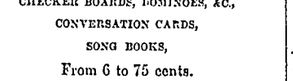

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